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	COUNTRY Bulgaria	DATE OF INFORMATION 1953	
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	BULGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PLAN FULFIL	LMENT	
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	Light and Heavy Industry		
	In a period of 11 months, the "Georgi Dimitrov" all of their 10,000 miners, and the "Marbas" (Maritss replace their workers three times. This turnover occaccepted employment without knowing the poor living a volved, and when they discovered the situation, they	a Basin) Coal Mines had to curred because the workers	
	The "Georgi Pimitrov" mines seem to have fulfill the premature exploitation of a new pit and the productive the "Marbas" mines did not fulfill their quota.	ed their quote because of	
	It is unusual that work productivity In the "Ge was only 88.7 percent, whereas, according to scales a norms seem to have been fulfilled 124 percent. Apparaths unreliability of the percentages given.	mi ralamica dia mania	
	This situation has had great reservousions, sape cerning domestic consumption, the persons of Sotia guid in advance for coal and did not get snything in return	d about 20 million leva	
	exports, which, while not very important in themselves trade balance.	s, affect the Bulgarian	
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In the forestry and lumber industries, the plans were not systematically carried out. In 1952, all the workers were replaced four times, probably for the same reasons as in the mines. This had serious consequences in carrying out the construction plan. Other fields also were affected, including cellulose production which is fairly new in the country.

From the financial point of view, the machine building plan was fulfilled 100 percent, but from the standpoint of variety of output, it was not. Many industries have stopped producing machines and important commodities which were difficult to manufacture, and are producing items which are manufactured more easily.

In light industry there are also instability of labor, poor quality of production, an increase in rejects, and great quantities of defective merchandise which cannot be disposed of.

## Electrification

The Razlog, the Kicka, the Gara Krichim, and the Beli-Izvor hydroelectric power plants, and the "Vasil Kolarov" and "Republika" steam heat and electric power plants began operation several months late. The "Asenitsa II" Hydroelectric Power Plant did not begin to operate until the end of 1952. All this resulted in the loss of 96,595,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy.

## Capital Investments

Machinery was not exploited well. Stone crushers were not used to their full capacity; only 7 of 17 or 41.4 percent were used. Only 108 of 295 concrete mixers were used, and only 79 of 171 conveyor belts /chaines de transmission/ were used.

In April, the Ministry of Construction needed 42,264 workers and had only 26,920; in May, when 49,287 workers were needed, only 32,863 were available.

Of the 1,507 construction plans which were to be drawn up before work could actually begin in 1952, only 435 plans were completed by 25 December 1951, and 840 between 1 January and 10 June 1952. As a consequence, 232 construction projects were without plans. Up to 10 June 1952, the financing of 524 construction projects had not yet started.

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